

Israel, Egypt sign truce accord

Both sides 'correct' at brief ceremony

No move yet, to meet today

By CHARLES WEISS, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The American-inspired, six-point cease-fire agreement was signed by Egyptian and Israeli officers yesterday in a drab army tent pitched in the desert at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

The principals arrived promptly at 3 p.m. They exchanged salutes — not handshakes — with each other. The Israeli delegation of six sat on the east side of the tent opposite the four Egyptians. At the head table sat three UN officers.

The Israelis were led by Aluf Aharon Yariv and the Egyptians by General Mohammed Gamazy. The UNEF commander, General Enzio Silasvuo, sat at the head table, and called the proceedings to order. He said: "Gentlemen, let's sign," according to the spokesman of the UNEF, who came from Cairo for the ceremony.

He said it took place just a few minutes after the men took their seats. Each side signed three copies in English, handed them over to the others, and then signed their three. He described the mood in the tent as "correct."

Once signatures were affixed, the flaps of the tent were raised, and the several hundred journalists crowded behind barbed wire fences put up about 25 metres away on both sides — Egyptian and Israeli — could see, vaguely, what was going on.

Photographers and journalists were then given 35 minutes to peek inside from closer up. The generals glumly posed for pictures. Then the press was shoofed away and both sides settled down to work on details for putting the agreement into effect. After about half-an-hour, the officers took a ten-minute break. No details at all were released of these talks.

But in a statement made during the intermission, Aluf Yariv said that the agreement was the "first step on the long and difficult road that leads to settlement of the conflict and to peace."

(A United Nations spokesman in Cairo said last night that the second meeting between Egyptians and Israelis to discuss the implementation of the agreement would be held today at 10 a.m. again at kilometre 101.)

The spokesman, Rudolf Stadjuhar, said the two parties, after the signing, started discussion yesterday on modalities of the implementation of the agreement. He described the talks that followed the signing of the agreement as "useful and constructive." Today's meeting will be attended by Gen. Gamazy and Aluf Yariv.

It was learned later that the talks went on for several hours as the two sides tried to hammer out an acceptable interpretation of the text they had signed.

Most of the excitement and drama was provided by the press itself. Newsmen who came from Egypt broke ranks first. At one point, they tried to push their way by sheer muscle through the ranks of Egyptian military police and U.N. guards standing with fixed bayonets. That didn't work, and they were allowed close up by ones and twos.

Then the Israel-based newspapermen tried. Groups of six were permitted through the military police but the problem was in deciding which six. Everyone wanted to be among the first, and there were more than a hundred.

It kicked up a lot of dust, raised a lot of tempers and even had an effect on the negotiations inside the tent. When the scuffling became really wild, with shouting and curses, several of the officers in the tent turned to see what all the trouble about.

A number of observers noted that the day was November 11, the 55th anniversary of the 1918 armistice that ended "the war to end all wars."

General Yariv and Gamazy were applauded by Israeli and Egyptian soldiers respectively as they approached. An Israeli soldier shouted to Aluf Yariv: "Don't give in on the prisoners of war!"

By ARI RATH, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The signing of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and Egypt yesterday did not go much beyond the actual ceremony: both sides were sticking to their different interpretations of the six-point accord.

As a result there was a delay in the setting up of the U.N. check point at kilometre 101 on the Cairo-Suez road. This move would have signified that the cease-fire agreement was actually taking effect on the ground, and that the first Israeli prisoners of war were to be returned.

It is understood that both Aluf Yariv and General Gamazy agreed to sign first and argue later, rather than delay the signing pending agreement on outstanding points.

A main issue is understood to be Egypt's insistence that the supply route to the town of Suez and to the beleaguered Third Army along the Cairo-Suez road be put under full U.N. control, a point to which Israel is firmly opposed.

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's written interpretation, which was conveyed to the Israeli government on Saturday from Peking, is understood to uphold the Israel understanding that the entire road is to remain under full Israeli military control.

Talks between the Israel and Egyptian delegations on this and other points are to be resumed today.

First step to peace — Yariv

Here is the text of a prepared statement by Aluf Aharon Yariv, which he read out after signing the cease-fire agreement: "By signing this agreement with Egypt, we have taken the first step on the long and difficult road that leads to a settlement of the conflict between us and our neighbours, and to peace with them. "Let us not falter, let us not shy away. Let us see things as they are. Let us believe in our strength and put our trust in Yah and the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora. "If there are doubts — if there is worry about our first step — let us say clearly that Yah is standing fast and ready, and will remain standing fast and ready, to protect our interests on this front as on all other fronts. "Yah is our main insurance that we can proceed safely along the difficult road ahead of us."

Arabs want settlement in 4 weeks

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter The Egyptians expect their immediate outstanding problems with Israel to be settled within four weeks under the new truce agreement signed between the two sides yesterday. Egyptian government spokesman, Ahmed Anis last night said that yesterday's accord was a "prelude" to a peace conference which the Cairo press expects to be held on the second week of December in Geneva.

Anis said that the agreement was the first move towards implementation of the U.N. Security Council Middle East resolutions aimed at settling the Israel-Arab conflict. He indicated that Egypt and Israel will now engage in intensive talks to solve immediate issues before the peace conference in which other Arab delegates will participate.

Anis stressed the question of Israel's withdrawal to the "October 22 cease-fire lines" as being one of the immediate outstanding issues. He made no mention of an exchange of prisoners. Anis said that yesterday's agreement was necessary in order "to determine the positions" especially on the western bank of the Suez Canal — where Israel has captured a bulge stretching from Ismailia to south of Suez.

He said that the disengagement of the forces under the current truce would eventually lead to peace negotiations for the implementation of the Security Council resolutions "calling for an Israel withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories," which Israel captured in 1967.

Egyptian news media yesterday treated the truce agreement with evident scepticism. The Egyptian state radio networks and newspapers called for the maintenance of a high state of military preparedness.

Meanwhile, Beirut's "L'Orient Le Jour" yesterday claimed that Egypt has consolidated its military strength on the western bank of the Suez Canal by establishing a Fourth Army, which includes some 25,000 Algerian soldiers.

The paper attributed the report to a correspondent who accompanied Lebanon's Premier Takiyeddin Solh on his return home from a weekend visit to Cairo. The correspondent reported Solh as having quoted President Sadat as claiming that his armed forces, including the entrenched Third Army, preserved their military strength "and would come out with surprises" should the fighting be renewed.

But Solh quoted Sadat as emphasizing that he was in favour of quick progress in the current peace efforts, although stressing that he had no intention of forming diplomatic relations with Israel. According to Solh, Sadat said that Security Council resolution 242 did not call upon Egypt to recognize Israel, but only its borders.

BULLETIN

NICOSIA (UPI). — Two International Red Cross planes may fly to Tel Aviv and Cairo today to begin the first prisoner of war exchange between Israel and Egypt, a Red Cross spokesman said here last night.

Seven incidents on both fronts

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent TEL AVIV. — A relatively quiet day was reported from the two fronts yesterday.

Five out of the total of seven incidents reported during the day took place along the Syrian lines — all of them in the Mazrat Beit Jann sector. At 7.50 a.m. there was a burst of machinegun fire directed at IDF outposts followed some two hours later by two salvos of artillery fire. There were three more rounds at 11 a.m. and more machinegun fire bursts at noon and 2.10 p.m. IDF units did not return the fire.

In the south, a single shell was lobbed into the Israeli lines south-east of Kantara, at 11 a.m. A second incident occurred at 12.40 p.m. north-east of the Great Bitter Lake where a Third Army machinegunner fired a single burst into the Israeli lines. There were no casualties.

KLM refused ground service in Damascus

DAMASCUS (Reuters). — Damascus airport workers last night refused to provide ground services for a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plane because of Holland's alleged pro-Israeli attitude. The airliner which flew in from Beirut, returned to the Lebanese capital 40 minutes after landing.

Air transport workers said in a statement that the boycott was in accordance with resolutions voted by Syria's general workers federation and by a pan-Arab labour federation conference in Libya earlier this month. Under the conference resolutions, all Dutch and U.S. transport and goods were to be boycotted, the statement said.

Civilian air traffic has returned to normal only yesterday when the airport was reopened after being closed for 36 days because of the Middle East war.

Airport workers placed a large placard on the tarmac saying in French and English: "The air transport workers in Syria strongly condemn the imperialist-Zionist aggression against their Arab nation and condemn the American and Dutch aid to Israel."

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Golda: Europe stand 'Munich attitude'

By DAVID LENNON, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Prime Minister Golda Meir shocked the delegates to the Socialist International Executive into stunned silence yesterday afternoon, with the force of her attack on their countries' "Munich attitude" towards Israel during the past month.

Delivering the opening address, Mrs. Meir said she understood Europe's worries about oil; but that did not excuse their refusal to let U.S. supply planes use European air bases.

She was also able to understand the behaviour of Chamberlain at Munich, she said, but pointed out that this had not helped in the long run. Neither will last Tuesday's resolution of the EEC Foreign Ministers help Europe in the long run, she declared.

During her 55-minute address, Mrs. Meir spoke of the tragic loss of life in Israel and pointed out that the number of Israelis killed was proportionately equal to two and a half times the U.S. losses in 10 years of the war in Vietnam.

Golda Meir said this was a war of the few against the many. It is not good to be small and alone," she concluded.

Amid a stunned silence, conference chairman Bruno Pittermann of Austria asked who would like to speak next. There were no takers. Then the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, said Israel was not the only small country present and that he could not understand the Israeli Premier's reference to Munich. However, no other delegate was ready to speak, so the meeting had an unscheduled 20-minute adjournment.

It became clear in the discussion after the recess that there would be little possibility of an agreed resolution emerging from the meeting. This was mainly because of the stand of Premier Dom Mintoff of Malta and the Mauritius Prime Minister, who both took what Harold Wilson described as "a line markedly different" from other participants.

The differences of opinion which emerged led the delegates to decide to carry discussions on during and after the official dinner, which had been intended to celebrate the conclusion of the session.

After the conference, it was clear that different interpretations regarding responsibility for the Middle East situation still separated the various speakers.

There was general agreement on the need for vigilance and care to turn the fragile cease-fire into a peace settlement. Many of the participants expressed the view that boundaries must be a subject for negotiation. This included the future of East Jerusalem. It was pointed out that U.N. Security Council resolution 338, which called

for the implementation of 242, also calls for negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

The delegates expressed their full support for the principle of negotiation.

Discussion of the EEC resolution of last week found most of the EEC representatives trying to interpret it in its most favourable light for Israel, noting that it called for secure and recognized boundaries for Israel.

The highlight of Premier Meir's round of meetings in London today will be her meeting with Prime Minister Edward Heath at 10 Downing Street, scheduled for 2 p.m.

Shortly after her arrival on Saturday night, Mrs. Meir conferred on tactics with Labour Party leader Harold Wilson, who is host to the conference. During nearly two hours of talks they sought a way of neutralising the danger presented by the anti-Israel bloc led by Dom Mintoff of Malta and Mauritius Premier Ramgoolam.

Austrian Premier Bruno Kreisky let it be known in discussions with journalists earlier that he did not think there was any real need for the emergency meeting. As there had already been a cease-fire, he said, the subject of the Middle East should be discussed in the framework of the European security conference.

The meeting was attended by 39 participants from 20 countries. With the exception of Denmark (in the midst of a constitutional crisis), all the Prime Ministers who had promised to come did arrive.

An unexpected visitor to the conference hotel yesterday morning was former U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. In London on private business, he insisted on meeting with his "friends," including Golda Meir.

The formal session yesterday afternoon was followed by a dinner at which the lobbying was expected to remain intense, with Mrs. Meir being anxious to use every moment available to persuade the Europeans that it is not in their interest to appease the Arabs.

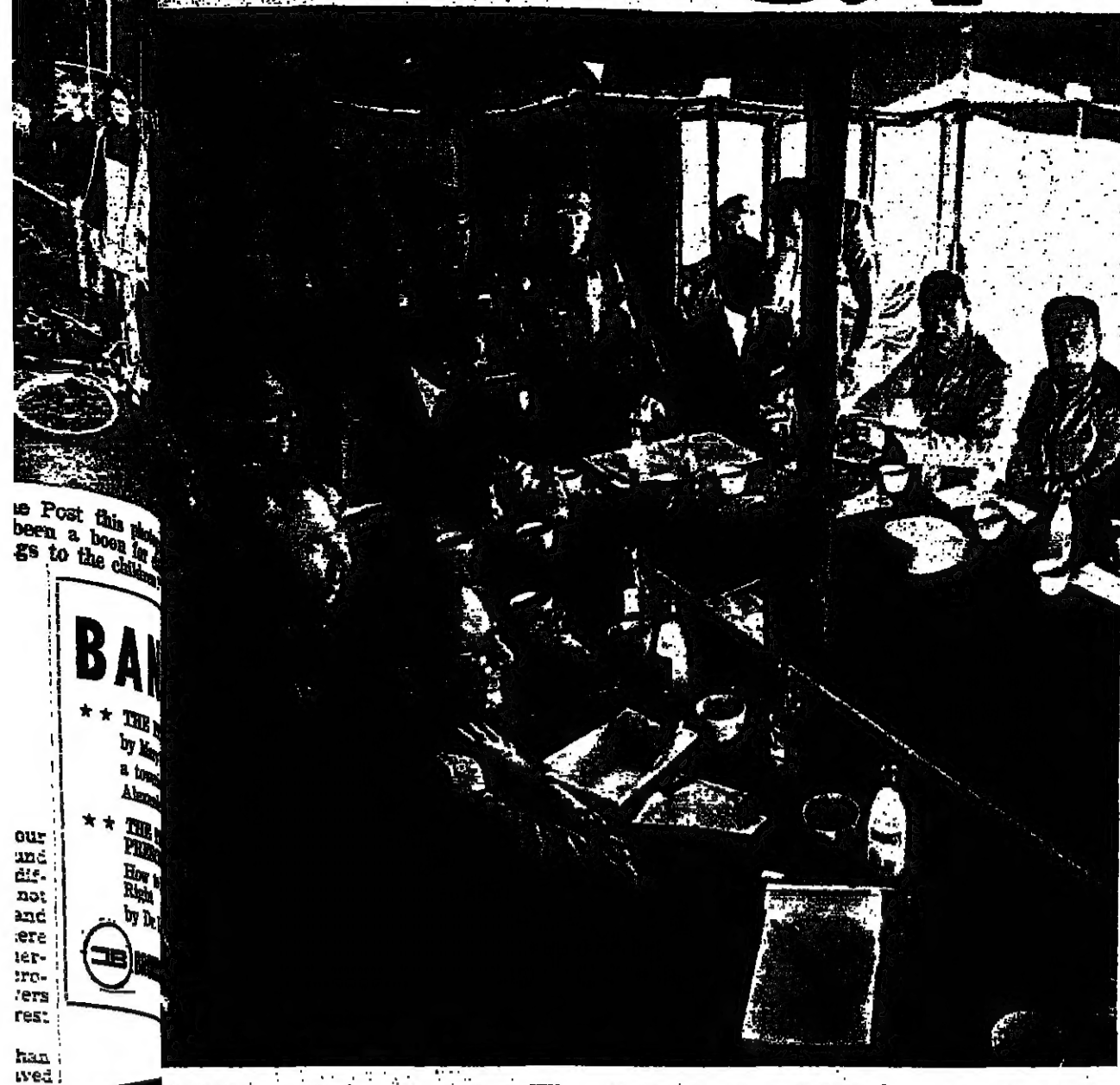
The complaint refers to 28 proven cases of the murder of prisoners. The 28 bodies were found in four separate places on the Golan, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Complaint to IRC on POW murders

Israel submitted a formal complaint to the International Red Cross over the weekend concerning the cold-blooded killing of Israeli prisoners of war. The IRC — which does not itself investigate complaints — will pass on the complaint to Syria.

The complaint refers to 28 proven cases of the murder of prisoners. The 28 bodies were found in four separate places on the Golan, with their hands tied behind their backs.



SIGNED — Scene inside tent at kilometre 101 of the Cairo-Suez road where the Egyptian cease-fire agreement was signed. Israeli delegation on left shows Aluf Yariv, in dark glasses, who signed for his sides sitting beside him. At top of U-shaped table is UNEF commander, Finnish General Enzio Silasvuo, flanked by two sides. Opposite Israel are the Egyptians, with Egyptian Major-General Mohammed Gamazy who signed, at extreme left, sitting opposite Aluf Yariv. (David Rubinger)

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LAZAR SAYS ARMY'S TO BE 'UNFLINCHING'

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LAZAR SAYS ARMY'S TO BE 'UNFLINCHING'

Jerusalem Post Reporter — The Chief of Staff, David Elazar, yesterday said the Israel Defence Forces would be "unflinchingly drawn into the war" if the enemy launched a full-scale attack on the eve of the war and the conduct of the war, he said. He said the army would be "unflinchingly drawn into the war" if the enemy launched a full-scale attack on the eve of the war and the conduct of the war, he said.

Elazar said that the reserves would be called up 24 or 48 hours earlier, the war would undoubtedly have looked different and casualties would have been fewer, said R.A. Elazar. The decision not to call up the reserves was taken at the highest military-political level on the basis of an assessment that despite all the signs of Egyptian and Syrian mass troop concentrations, there would be no war at that stage.

"We will never know whether the war would have broken out, had we called up the reserves, a move that might have caused the enemy to put off the attack for some time. But then we could have had a war a couple of weeks later, soon after the reserves were released," he said.

"This is in the very nature of things when a small regular army of a small nation has to face two huge regular armies, such as those of Egypt and Syria," he explained. "Although there is no hermetic defence, the chief task of the regular forces is to contain the enemy and then hit back and push back the enemy once the reserves move in, which is what actually happened in the October war," he said.

He realized there were some shortcomings in the way reserve units were equipped when they moved into the battle. But there were two sides to be heard on this point.

R.A. Elazar said the alert of the Israel Defence Forces began 10 days before the war and reached its peak on Friday morning, as far as the regular army was concerned.

He recalled that last May the army had even more convincing intelligence data of stepped-up war preparations by the enemy. The government approved the assessment of the Chief of Staff and as a result some 115,000 men were sent last May and June, in addition to the planned budget, to bolster the army's battle alert. In the event, war did not break out then.

The Chief of Staff took issue with "military experts" who seek to analyse the war in the press, exaggerating the significance of unimportant details. "It is a well-known fact that the individual commander cannot see the full picture of the battle and is concerned chiefly with his section of the front. But the final outcome of the battle is the result of the joint effort by different units and contingents. It may be less glamorous to fight for the holding of a bridgehead, rather than driving your tanks into Africa, but the holding of the bridgehead may be the crucial move of a particular battle," he said.

He cautioned against drawing hasty conclusions in connection with various phases of the war before a thorough investigation had been carried out.

NOT SURPRISED There was also the enormous quantity of Egyptian troops — between 70,000 to 80,000 men in seven divisions, five infantry and two armoured — that attacked in the first wave.

Another surprise was the quantity of anti-tank personal missiles which the Egyptians used at fairly close range. But there was no question that both the Egyptian and Syrian soldier this time showed far more motivation, self-sacrifice and efficiency than in previous wars.

Even brigade commanders learned of the war only the day it broke out. Lower-ranking officers were told only at the outbreak of the fighting that this time it was the real thing. (See also page 3)

Bourguiba message to Gaddafi

TUNIS (Reuters). — Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi returned home yesterday after visiting Tripoli to hand a message from President Habib Bourguiba to Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

Mr. Masmoudi said on arrival here that Col. Gaddafi was not opposed to an Arab summit following yesterday's signature by Israel and Egypt of an American-sponsored document aimed at stabilising the Middle East cease-fire, but wanted Arabs to bide their time.

There have been reports that an Arab summit would be held in Algiers before any Israel-Arab peace conference took place.

WATERGATE

Nixon to meet all Congressmen

NEW YORK. — Senator Charles H. Percy (Republican-Illinois) said yesterday that every member of Congress has been invited to meet with President Nixon in six unusual sessions this week to discuss the Watergate case.

"At least nine hours will be spent by the President being interrogated by members of the Congress, explaining his position," Percy said, on a TV programme.

Percy said he believes that to restore public confidence the President must make "total and complete disclosure" of the Watergate documents with "nothing held back." There must be "direct access by the

special prosecutor, without a court order, for all documentation he feels is relevant and necessary" including material related to political donations, the ITT case, operations of the plumber's unit and the President's personal finances, Percy said.

"Anything related to the possibility of criminal activity should and must be revealed," Percy said. "I think the President is prepared to do this now."

Meanwhile, Eugene J. McCarthy, the former U.S. Senator who sought the 1968 presidential nomination as a Democratic candidate, said yesterday he saw no need to remove the President from office.

(AP, UPI)

Bitter Lake' of tears memorial services

Jerusalem Post Staff
The funeral of a young man who fell in the recent Yom Kippur War, took place yesterday — one of the many who fell on the Golan Heights, where he was killed. The funeral was held for 204 soldiers who were killed in the Sinai front.

The new law, which allows the U.S. to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person, is a significant step in the fight against terrorism.

Mixed feelings greet cease-fire

Part of the mixed feelings in the Jerusalem Post office were expressed in the editorial, "The cease-fire: A mixed bag." The editorial noted that while the cease-fire was a necessary step, it was also a source of mixed feelings. The editorial stated that the cease-fire was a necessary step, but it was also a source of mixed feelings. The editorial stated that the cease-fire was a necessary step, but it was also a source of mixed feelings.

Demonstrators ask tough stand

TEL AVIV. — Several score citizens demonstrated here yesterday in favour of firmness in negotiating a peace settlement with the Arabs. Carrying placards reading "There is no need to surrender. We are strong, but the Government is weak," the Israeli Defence Forces were victorious on the battlefield — don't let the Government raise the white flag," the demonstrators marched through the city's streets.

Kollek calls for firmness on Jerusalem's status

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Mayor Teddy Kollek expressed the hope yesterday that the Government would stand firm in its determination not to relinquish sovereignty over Jerusalem in the peace negotiations that may be in the offing.

Mr. Kollek was speaking at the first meeting of the Jerusalem Municipal Council since the outbreak of war. Deputy Mayor Rabbi Menachem Porush said that the Mayor and the Municipal Executive must be kept in the picture by the Government in all discussions about Jerusalem. Rabbi Porush said that the policies carried out in East Jerusalem by the Municipality in the past six years had eased the job of the Israel negotiators.

Mr. Kollek said that East Jerusalem had been completely quiet during the war despite the fact that the city's Arab and Jewish populations were praying for different results on the battlefield. He attributed this to Municipality po-

Christian groups resume pilgrimages

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Two groups of tourists arrived yesterday, by sea and by air. Three hundred and 50 American Christian pilgrims — Shriners — disembarked at Haifa from the cruise ship Jupiter — the second such vessel to dock since the war. At Lod Airport, a KLM flight landed 45 Christian pilgrims and both Jewish and non-Jewish tourists.

The Jupiter, formerly the Israel liner Makeda, came from Rhodes for a two-day stay.

Tourist prospects are gradually picking up, with eight more ship and maritime organized groups expected within the next week. These include two Baptist groups, one Catholic and one Protestant, mostly from the U.S. but also from Germany, Belgium and South Africa.

Holland's largest operator of tours to Israel, Christoffel Reizen, yesterday reported that it has resumed its weekly group tours. Yesterday's arrivals by KLM were the first of these, and included all the participants originally booked. Participation will also be 100 per cent in the second group. The third programme, which was to take in Sharm el-Sheikh, Santa Caterina and Abu Rodas, has been put off to De-

Shekem serving U.N. troops

Shekem mobile canteens on the Suez front have added the U.N. Peacekeeping Force troops to their already big IDF clientele. The GHQ of the Israel Defence Forces gave its approval after UNEF units put in a request.

Gov't marks time on moving clock

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A decision on whether to institute daylight savings time, scheduled to have been made yesterday by the Ministerial Economic Committee, is still pending.

A committee spokesman said the Economic Ministers did not convene yesterday, and probably would not meet during the week.

The idea of advancing the clock by an hour was mooted as a fuel-saving move. A related action — the banning of private vehicles from the roads one day a week — has already been approved, and will go into effect next week.

Defence in army; suspects let out

TEL AVIV. — Two suspects in the Hatikva protection racket case were released from police custody by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday in bonds of IL15,000 each, after the three-man Bench decided — over the protests of the Public Prosecution — that the call-up of defence counsel and most of the defence witnesses made it impossible to hear the case.

The two suspects, Eliahu and Binjamin Hadad, were ordered to report to the Hatikva Quarter Police station once weekly, and to deposit their passports and travel documents. They had been in custody since June.

Crystal Night anniversary marked

A memorial symposium was held at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem yesterday to mark the 35th anniversary of "Crystal Night," when Nazi troops systematically burned and desecrated synagogues in Germany and Austria.

Pupils from the Amal vocational school in Petah Tikva visited the Holocaust Memorial Authority to hear a lecture on Nazi persecutions throughout Europe, see a documentary film on the Holocaust and light the Eternal Flame in the Yisroel Chamber.

Protests against EEC 'perversion'

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Israel's ambassadors to the nine European Community countries have been instructed to express to their host governments this country's displeasure over the statement on the Middle East adopted last Tuesday by the EEC's foreign ministers. The ambassadors are to seek meetings at ministerial level, and point out that the statement perverted the meaning of Security Resolution 242 which is the only accepted basis for Middle East negotiations.

The EEC ministers called on Israel in their statement to put an end to "the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967."

The Israeli ambassadors' efforts will back up those of Premier Golda Meir who met in London yesterday with European Socialist leaders in an attempt to persuade them to towards a more pro-Israel line.

(The headline over the report in yesterday's Post of Foreign Minister Eban's attack on the EEC statement should have read: "Eban hits Mart's pro-Arab stand.")

2 threesomes at T.A. hospital

TEL AVIV. — Two sets of triplets were born yesterday in the Kirya maternity hospital here. Mrs. Dorit Konitsky gave birth to a baby girl weighing 20 kg. and two boys weighing 1.9 kg. each.

Mrs. Rachel Yosef gave birth to three boys, weighing 2.28 kg., 2.16 kg. and 2.12 kg. respectively.

Merchants being canvassed for War Loan

Jerusalem Post Staff
TEL AVIV. — Teams of volunteers will canvass small businesses here over the next few days to persuade merchants who have not yet subscribed to the Voluntary War Loan to do so. The businessmen have been sent circulars about the Loan, mailed by Tel Aviv Municipality clerks on a voluntary basis, on behalf of the Public War Loan Committee.

The Dental Practitioners Association has decided to sign up all its members for Loan subscriptions in the amount of one month's earnings.

The Shekem staff committee has pledged its employees to subscribe to the Loan in the amount of IL1m. instead of IL500,000 as it had decided three weeks ago.

Tel Aviv pupils of all ages have managed to canvass IL220,000 worth of War Loan, and have sent 60 tons of gift parcels to soldiers. They have mailed thousands of letters to wounded soldiers.

Carpentry students at the Urin and the Shevach technical schools have made 135 Sheva-Besht (back-garden) boards and sent them to the front.

Our Beersheba correspondent reports that some IL28m. has been subscribed so far to the Voluntary War Loan in that city, including IL5m. by the Dead Sea Works Ltd.

The Supersol store in Jerusalem's Rehov Agnon will today begin selling a IL15 gift parcel for soldiers. The package, which will contain soap, dried fruits, cigarettes, sweets, etc., will be forwarded by the shop itself to the soldier. A personal letter may be included in the package. The arrangement will soon be extended to other Supersol stores.

Army's 'voice' now in Africa

TEL AVIV. — The Armed Forces radio network has put up a radio transmitter on the Western bank of the Suez Canal to keep the troops in Africa in 24-hour contact. It was announced here yesterday. The transmitter was put up by technicians of the Army Signals and Electronics Corps.

New 'recommended' prices for frozen beef

By AARON SITNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The price of imported frozen beef should now range between IL13 and IL20 per kilo — depending on cut — the Ministry of Commerce said yesterday.

In its first list of "reasonable prices" since the November 4 cancellation of the meat subsidy, the Ministry recommends the following retail prices — those in parentheses are the old ones:

Breast, IL13-IL14 (IL8.50-IL9.50); rib, IL17-IL18 (IL12.50-IL14); and a whole steer, IL18-IL20 (IL13.50-IL15.50). Frozen liver, formerly IL9.75 per kilo, should now be sold for a maximum of IL13.50.

In answer to a question, a Ministry official told The Jerusalem Post last night these prices were "recommended, but not official," explaining that the rates are based on enquiries made by the Ministry's Food Division, and informal understandings they had reached with the heads of the country's supermarket chains, the Merchants Association and the Chambers of Commerce.

The only "official" prices promulgated by the Ministry are those of approximately 100 basic grocery items whose maximum resale prices were published in July. Meat and meat products are not included in the list.

Asked what a consumer should do if a shopkeeper asks for prices higher than those "recommended" by the Ministry, the official replied: "Let him find another butcher!"

Not appearing on yesterday's "recommended" price list is sausage and other meat products. However, according to guidelines announced last week, a manufacturer may raise his prices up to two per cent without prior authorization. Beyond that, he must apply for permission to the Price Review Committee.

As for the customary difference in price between imported and locally slaughtered beef, the Ministry reported yesterday it saw no reason for the continued existence of that differential, which ranged between IL5 and IL10 per kilo.

However, Yitzhak Guttman, secretary of the Jerusalem Commerce Federation, told The Post last night that fresh meat has already been raised — by IL2 to IL2.50 per kilo, following an increase of IL1 to IL1.30 in the price of a kilo of "beef on the hoof." Since salable beef represents about 50 per cent of the weight of the livestock, the price increase to the wholesaler is doubled by the time the consumer pays.

Price Commissioner Moshe Mandelbaum yesterday approved a three-agora increase in the price of beef and "malt beer." The coffee and popular-priced chocolates will not rise in price for the present.

Life for murder of schoolteacher

A young man was convicted in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday for murdering a Kiryat Yovel schoolteacher last year. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

David Mizrahi, 22, was arrested soon after 38-year-old Dalia Markovitch was found dead in her Kiryat Yovel flat last November. It emerged during the trial that they had quarrelled a few days before the murder took place. The Judge found that the murder was premeditated and had been carried out in cold blood.

Mizrahi intends lodging an appeal against his sentence before the Supreme Court. (Itm)

IL 2,000 fine for death of jaywalker

NETANYA. — A driver who ran over and killed a woman pedestrian on the Tel Aviv highway near Kibbutz Yakum south of here, two years ago, was fined IL2,000 in the District Court here yesterday, and had his driving licence withdrawn for a year.

The man, Gideon Avraham, was also given two suspended sentences: three months' prison, and two years' suspension of his licence.

According to the Itm reporter, the circumstances of the accident were extraordinary. Avraham saw a pedestrian on the road in front of him and swerved to avoid him. Swinging over to the other side of the road, he hit the pedestrian's wife, killing her instantly.

Judge Yosef Cohen said that there was contributory negligence on the part of the woman pedestrian who came out from between parked cars to cross the road. (Itm)

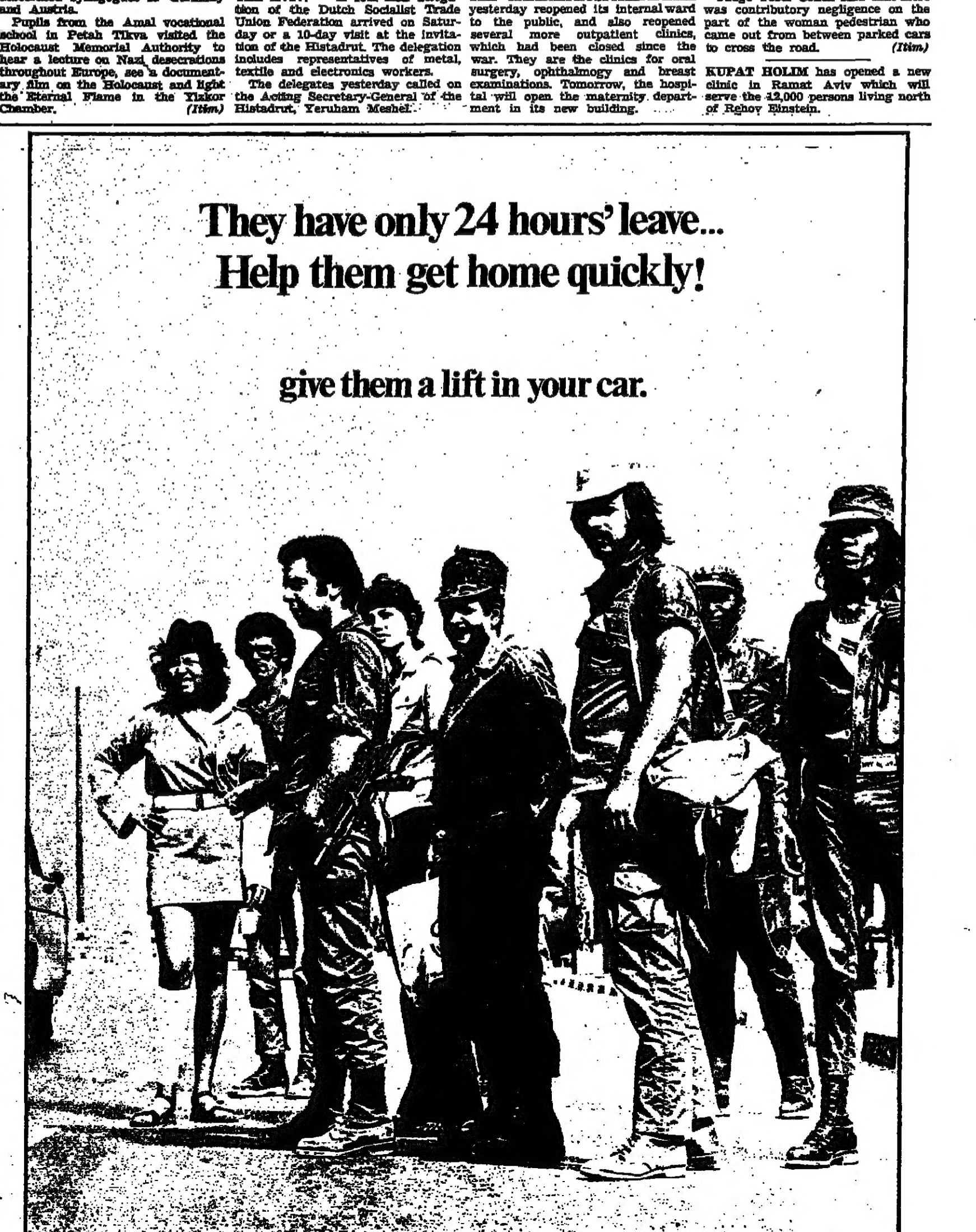
Dutch trade union team on visit

TEL AVIV. — A four-man delegation of the Dutch Socialist Trade Union Federation arrived on Saturday or a 10-day visit at the invitation of the Histadrut. The delegation includes representatives of metal, textile and electronics workers.

The delegates yesterday called on the Acting Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Yeruham Meshel.

They have only 24 hours' leave... Help them get home quickly!

give them a lift in your car.



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Brandt urges return of 'occupied territories'

BONN (UPI). — Chancellor Willy Brandt said yesterday that only the return of occupied Arab territory will help bring about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

"A peace settlement requires that occupation will be succeeded by a normal state of affairs, and the normal situation as a rule means that territories go where they belong," Brandt told a radio interviewer.

"If it should come to some revisions in this or that place, territorial occupation will be succeeded by a peace settlement, by civilian administration substituting territorial occupation," Brandt said.

'SPIEGEL' ON PRO-ARAB POSITION Scheel's Mideast stand met cabinet opposition

By BRIAN ARTHUR
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BONN. — West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel faced strong opposition in the Bonn Cabinet last Wednesday, when he tried to defend the Common Market's pro-Arab Mid-East resolution, the news magazine "Der Spiegel" reports in its latest issue.

"Der Spiegel" claims Scheel tried unsuccessfully to remove Cabinet fears that the Common Market's demand on Israel to give up its "territorial occupation" of Arab lands went much too far.

"Spiegel" says Urban Planning Minister Hans-Jochen Vogel argued the European position on the territories was much tougher than any previous U.N. formula. He was seconded by Technology Minister Horst Ehmke and Health Minister Mrs. Katharina Voigt.

The magazine says Chancellor Willy Brandt then intervened, arguing that the territories formula by no means meant Israel must abandon all the occupied lands to the Arabs, and that these areas

could also be put under supervision of the "U.N. or similar organizations."

But Scheel who was reportedly irritated, renewed the debate when he asked, "What do the Israelis want with the Golan Heights and the Suez Canal? We Europeans will just send our own people there," an apparent reference to Mr. Scheel's willingness to send European troops to West German troops contingents for a U.N. Mideast peace-keeping force, "Spiegel" writes.

When Mr. Vogel warned it would "undoubtedly have been over for Israel" had it not controlled the occupied areas at the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war, Scheel reportedly countered that "we'll make sure that's secure by creating buffer zones."

"Spiegel" disclosures appeared to support the widely-accepted view here that Scheel, who is also head of the tiny Free Democratic coalition partner in Brandt's Socialist government, is more willing to compromise on Israeli interests for the sake of friendly relations with the Arab states.

Scheel was said to be angered that the German press had misinterpreted the Brussels Mideast text as pro-Arab, and he told his ministerial colleagues that the European proposals left room for "many interpretations."

"Spiegel" says that when the Common Market nine sat down last Tuesday to work out their statement, France's Michel Jobert proposed a sharply pro-Arab text, but that Scheel was more cautious.

He reportedly suggested pulling out a previously unpublished Market plan calling for return of the Arab lands and inclusion of the Palestinians in a future peace settlement.

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German socialist: Arab boycott will boomerang

TEL AVIV. — The deputy chairman of the West German Social-Democratic Party and Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Helmut Kuhn, who is here on a six-day visit as the guest of the Labour Party, said yesterday Arab oil blackmail will eventually prove "counter-productive."

Speaking at a reception held in his honour at Beit Brenner here, Mr. Kuhn said the Arab oil embargo "is an act of terror and we will not yield to it. The Arabs will soon come to realize the real mood in Europe. Not only are they not making friends, but they are arousing anti-Arab sentiment."

Referring to the controversial joint EEC statement of policy on the Middle East, Mr. Kuhn said he and many members of his party were not happy with it, but that he is certain that the document will prove to be "short-lived." As to the shape of any final settlement, he said that he personally — and many others in his party — favoured a settlement "that would free Israel from an arbitrary geography."



Two photos of Israeli POWs in Egypt released yesterday through the Israeli Army spokesman's office.



30,000 at London demonstration for Israel

LONDON (INA). — An impressive demonstration of solidarity with Israel which began here yesterday with a crowd of 8,000 to 10,000 gathering at Speakers' Corner in Hyde Park swelled to a crowd of 30,000, according to police estimates.

The number of demonstrators grew as they marched from the park to the Israeli Embassy where Britain's Chief Rabbi, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, offered prayers for the security of Israel and the peace of the world.

Heading the march were the Chief Rabbi; Sir Samuel Fisher, president of the Jewish Board of Deputies, and veteran Jewish Socialist Parliamentarian Lord Shirewell and Lord Janner, both in their eighties.

After the demonstration at the embassy, during which a message from Prime Minister Meir was relayed on loudspeakers, its leaders went to the Churchill Hotel and handed Mrs. Meir a message pledging solidarity and support for Israel.

While Mrs. Meir attended a meeting of the Socialist International at the Churchill Hotel, a pro-Arab demonstration of about 100 people was held outside the hotel, mostly by students. The meeting inside went on undisturbed.

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'Getty's ear' sent to Rome paper

ROME (Reuters). — Forensic experts yesterday examined a human ear received through the post by a Rome newspaper to establish whether it is the right ear of the missing grandson of American oil millionaire Paul Getty.

The mother of 17-year-old Paul Getty III, Mrs. Gail Harris, is almost certain the ear is that of her son.

The right ear and a lock of hair were sent inside a plastic bag in an express letter with a note saying further parts of Paul would be sent if a ransom was not paid within 10 days.

Tekoa tells U.N. Egypt killed two truce observers

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — U.N. Ambassador Yasser Tekoa said on Saturday that two U.N. truce observers who died at their post east of the Suez Canal on October 5 were "killed by the Egyptian Army as it began its aggressive attack on Israel."

In a letter to the Security Council, Mr. Tekoa also said that Egyptian authorities had refused to hand over a body found with the observers. He said the third body might be that of an Israeli liaison officer missing since the same date.

The U.N. has not announced a cause of death for the two observers, French Capt. Georges Banse and Italian Capt. Carlo Olivieri, whose bodies were reported found a week ago yesterday.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Egyptian Ambassador Sami Meguid accused Israel of preventing the Red Cross from moving wounded soldiers of the Egyptian Third Army and keeping food and medical supplies from reaching the wounded and from the city of Suez.

Red Cross meeting passes resolution critical of Israel

TEHERAN (AP). — A resolution expressing concern over the "immense sufferings of the civilian population in the occupied territories in the Middle East" was passed on Saturday night by the 22nd conference of the International Red Cross.

It was tabled by Arab delegates who accused Israel of "naked aggression" and "barbarous treatment of Arabs."

Israeli delegate Dr. Joseph Kott objected to the resolution and accused the Arabs of bad faith in introducing it. At the opening session, the delegates from 121 countries were urged to refrain from raising ideological issues.

The U.S., Britain, France and Singapore abstained in the vote on the resolution, which was carried overwhelmingly.

The resolution blamed Israel for not applying the Fourth Geneva Convention, relating to the protection of civilians in time of war.

One of the aims of the conference is to amend the Geneva Convention to ensure better protection for war victims, including civilians.

Red Cross convoy to Suez hospital

GENEVA (Reuters). — A Red Cross convoy carrying urgent medical supplies has reached Suez hospital inside the beleaguered Egyptian garrison town, it was announced yesterday.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said two lorries made the journey from Cairo. Another convoy, of 12 lorries, reached Suez last week, a spokesman said.

The statement did not give details of the journey. But a dispatch from Cairo Saturday said the convoy — carrying ether, oxygen, morphine, penicillin, tetracycline, plaster, catgut and silk — was halted at an Israeli checkpoint near Suez at 8 a.m. Saturday.

Dr. Edwin Spigel, the veteran Red Cross commander of the mercy mission, said then he had been told by his Cairo headquarters that the Israelis had failed to get permission for the convoy to enter the town. He said he had been advised to return to Cairo and try again yesterday.

PROTEST AGAINST JAILING OF PRIESTS Spanish church militants end 20-hour demonstration

MADRID (UPI). — More than 100 Roman Catholic militants, among them nuns and priests, yesterday ended a 20-hour occupation of the Vatican Embassy in support of seven imprisoned priests. Police who had been guarding the building let them disperse without making arrests.



King Hussein stands at extreme right, while new Cabinet ministers take their oath of office.

U.S. ambassador Eilts arrives in Egypt

CAIRO (AP). — U.S. Ambassador Hermann E. Eilts arrived yesterday to become the first American Ambassador to Egypt since the Six Day War.

Eilts is an ambassador by virtue of his previous rank of ambassador, not due to any new Senate confirmation. The U.S. diplomatic mission here heads in the old U.S. Embassy compound, but it remains literally under the flag of Spain.

Eilts, 51, is not subject to Senate confirmation until full diplomatic relations are restored.

Under the agreement announced during Kissinger's visit, and only some five hours after Kissinger and President Anwar Sadat met for three hours and agreed they were "moving towards peace," Egypt and the U.S. agreed "in principle to resume diplomatic relations at an early date."

Eilts said yesterday: "My arrival today... reflects the firm belief of my Government that a continuing constructive high level dialogue between the U.S. and Egypt will further the objective of forging a durable structure of peace in the Middle East." He said in a brief arrival statement distributed to newsmen at the airport.

"I am also happy that my arrival coincides with the agreement that Secretary Kissinger has helped arrange between Egypt and Israel to solidify the cease-fire and to

Sadat meets Arafat

BEIRUT (AP). — President Anwar Sadat conferred yesterday with Palestinian terrorist leader Yasser Arafat who arrived earlier in the day, the official Lebanese news agency reported.

A member of the central committee of Arafat's largest Palestinian terrorist organization, Hayat Abdel Hamid, attended the meeting, the agency said. The brief statement gave no further details.

MINI-CIVIL WAR Governor quits, Bhutto accepts

RAWALPINDI (AP). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday confirmed that he had accepted in principle the resignation of the governor of the troubled province of Baluchistan, where guerrillas are fighting a mini-civil war against the Pakistani Army.

He told newsmen he accepted the resignation on Saturday evening, after a meeting with Governor Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti.

Bugti gave him a letter detailing his reasons for resigning. But the Prime Minister said he would not disclose them now.

Bhutto said he had asked Bugti to remain at his post until alternative arrangements could be made.



King Hussein stands at extreme right, while new Cabinet ministers take their oath of office.

Hussein visits Oman, Qatar

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — King Hussein made another visit of Arab capitals yesterday, and in a week starting his tour of the Gulf oil states.

Apparently filling in for Tuesday's round of talks in Saudi Arabia, the Emir of Kuwait, Kuwait and Saudi King was also expected in Bahrain.

He arrived in the Qatar capital Doha, late in the afternoon, for a three-hour visit to Qatari officials on Middle East talks with its ruler, Sultan Qaboos.

Talks with the Qatar ruler, Sheikh Khalifa Bin al-Thani, were understood to begin soon after his arrival.

Tito in Kiev: seeks role in Mideast talks

BELOGRADE (Reuters). — Yugoslav President Tito is expected to press for a continuing role for non-aligned countries in Middle East peace negotiations when he begins talks today in Kiev with Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said here yesterday.

The 81-year-old leader decided on his surprise journey to Kiev to stress his concern over the need for a long-term solution for peace in the Middle East, the sources added.

His hurriedly-arranged trip to the Soviet Union is only his second outside Yugoslavia this year.

In a commentary on the visit, the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug said the talks would be "intensive and all-embracing." The commentary described the four-day trip as unofficial, friendly, and having a "working character."

Observers here believe President Tito — one of the founders of the non-aligned movement — may be questioned by Mr. Brezhnev about non-aligned tactics in the U.N. Security Council last month, which caused embarrassment to Moscow.

Seven people were injured when an oil tanker was hit by a national Iranian missile in the Persian Gulf, an Oil Company spokesman announced yesterday.

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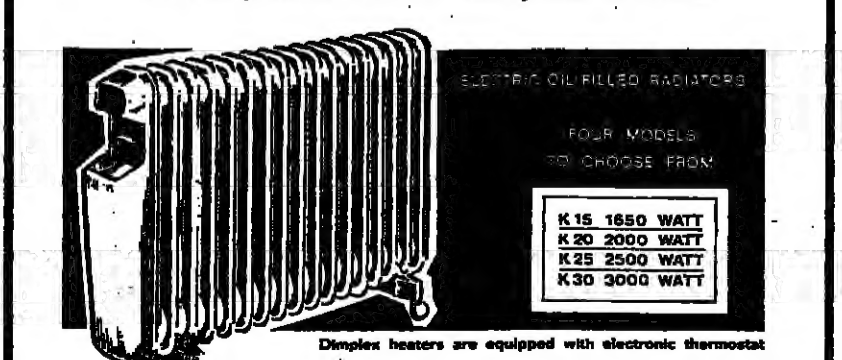
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Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai drink toast at banquet in King's Great Hall on Saturday.

Kissinger briefs Chinese leaders on Mid-East cease-fire agreement

WASHINGTON (UPI). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met Tuesday with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and other top officials in a formal session on the sidelines of a Middle East cease-fire agreement.

Kissinger arrived on Saturday for a three-day visit to Peking. He arrived on Saturday morning and met with Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, and other top officials. Kissinger's visit is the first by a U.S. Secretary of State to Peking since 1971.

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Cairo editor Heykal quotes Kissinger

Peace in six months to a year

CAIRO (AP). — A period of between six months and one year is needed to achieve peace in the Middle East, the editor of the Egyptian newspaper "Al-Ahram" said today.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking, he said, was a "positive step" towards achieving peace in the Middle East.

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Sisco ends visit to Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco left Beirut today after a 26-hour visit to the city.

Sisco's visit was part of a U.S. effort to bring about a cease-fire in the Middle East. He met with Lebanese officials and discussed the situation in the region.

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the cross-word game

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'DOZENS KILLED'

Viet town said bombed by Saigon

SAIGON (AP). — Dozens of people were killed and wounded in a Government "extermination bombing" of the Communist-held town of Logo, 102 kms. northwest of Saigon, the Vietcong charged yesterday.

Nearly 100 bombs fell on Saturday over a populated area of one square kilometre in Logo, said a spokesman for the Vietcong delegation to the Joint Military Commission in Saigon.

The Saigon command, however, said it had no information on the alleged air strike.

Meanwhile, the Saigon Command said Communist gunners shelled its Navy base at Xeo Ro, 200 kms. southwest of Saigon, on the Gulf of Siam. More than 100 mortar rounds struck the base on Saturday, killing a soldier and wounding 16, and damaging three river patrol boats.

It is the first time the base is known to have been attacked since the January 28 cease-fire.

Since the cease-fire, Saigon claims Communist-led troops committed close to 30,000 cease-fire violations. And the Vietcong-North Vietnamese charge the Saigon Government with more than 270,000 violations.

CAMBODIAN ACTION

In other Indochina developments, a score of Cambodian Air Force helicopters ferried food and ammunition from Phnom Penh's airport to Government defenders in besieged Vihear Suor town.

The Cambodian command has reported continued fighting around Vihear Suor for the past four days. The isolated town about 19 kms. northwest of Phnom Penh has been periodically shelled and attacked since early September. More than 100 wounded soldiers and civilians were unable to be evacuated, because helicopters have been unable to land.

Another surrounded Government position at Trapeang Timot, 22 kms. northwest of Phnom Penh, was reported to be having severe supply problems. Insurgent forces have isolated two battalions of Government troops in the town's deserted railroad station for the past 13 days.

In Laos, an airlift of Pathet Lao troops and officials from Hanoi to Vientiane, halted four days ago for the annual That Luang festival, is to resume today.

Two Soviet Air Force Antonov-12 transport planes, operating a regular shuttle service between Hanoi and Vientiane, are expected to ferry in the remainder of a 933-man Pathet Lao contingent agreed recently by the Vietnamese Government and Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Ulster feuds break out in violence

BELFAST (UPI). — Gunmen seriously wounded three men in Belfast yesterday in what police said were internal feuds within the outlawed IRA and the Protestant militant Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

In the Irish Republic, near the border area town of Clones, a Roman Catholic from Northern Ireland was shot and wounded and a house bombed by gunmen who police said probably were Protestant extremists from the north.

British troops early yesterday found a Catholic man who had been badly beaten, shot in the head and thrown from a car in Belfast's Catholic Markets area. Nearby was a sign reading "welcome to IRA" and an informant — and police said the man evidently was the victim of an internal IRA feud.

Soon afterward police in the Protestant Sandy Row District found two Protestant brothers wounded and lying in a street, one shot in the head and chest and the other in the shoulder.

"This looks like the result of a feud within the Ulster Defence Association," a police official said. All three men — the Catholic and the two Protestant brothers — were reported in serious condition in hospitals.

In Clones, 16 kms. inside the Irish Republic, two carloads of gunmen raided a house, ordered a group of five people out, and planted a bomb. The bomb wrecked the house.

The gunmen, believed to be Protestant extremists from the north, opened fire on the group, injuring one man.

U.S. spacecraft views Mercury

HOUSTON (UPI). — Johnson Space Centre scientists said a telescope aboard the unmanned Skylab spacecraft captured a rare view of Mercury Saturday as the tiny planet passed between the Earth and the sun.

Dr. Ed Reeves, principal investigator for the Harvard College Observatory, said the sighting of the eclipse was the first through a telescope lofted into space.

About 50 scientists and engineers worked to aim the instrument through commands beamed to the satellite in order to catch the solar system's smallest planet during the eclipse. Reeves said such an eclipse would not occur again for 15 years.

Soviets launch unmanned Cosmos

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union announced yesterday the launch of Cosmos 807 in the top-secret series of unmanned space vehicles.

The satellite, launched on Saturday, was put into an orbit with a high point of 840 kms. a low point of 214 kms. and a 90-minute period of revolution around the earth.

Implications of Red Sea blockade go beyond Middle-East conflict

By JOSEPH FITCHETT

BEIRUT (Oha). — A key aspect of the Middle East cease-fire is the status of the Arab naval blockade in the Red Sea, sealing off Israel's southern part of Egypt.

Lifting the blockade is part of Dr. Kissinger's package for a reinforced cease-fire, which both sides have now accepted. But even if the Egyptians do allow Israeli-bound shipping to resume, a new strategic danger has emerged.

The Bab el-Mandeb blockade has now been excluded from the agreement and is to be settled by "quiet diplomacy."

The blockade has shown that the vital point on Israel's sea route to Asia is not the Tiran Straits, controlled by Israel since it occupied Sharm-el-Sheikh in 1967, but the Bab el-Mandeb (Gate of Tears) straits, 1,500 miles away at the Red Sea's narrow southern entrance between Ethiopia and the Yemen.

Most of Israel's oil supplies arrive via the Red Sea. Although details are a national secret, large quantities certainly pour through Elat. An estimated 20 million tons annually goes on from Israel to Europe. No one knows how much remains in Israel.

In public discussions have avoided dramatising the blockade. "Remember the international outcry in 1967 when Egypt tried to close the Straits of Tiran?" an Arab Ambassador here recalls. This time everyone is playing it down. For Israel, it is out of reach militarily. Western governments know they are powerless: if they intervene they risk antagonising the Arab oil-producers.

Arab governments are also handling the blockade warily. Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has said only that the blockade is an issue to be solved in the framework of a larger settlement. North Yemen, on the other hand, insists the blockade will stand until occupied territory is recovered. It invited other Arab countries to join the blockading force.

YEMENI MIT'S

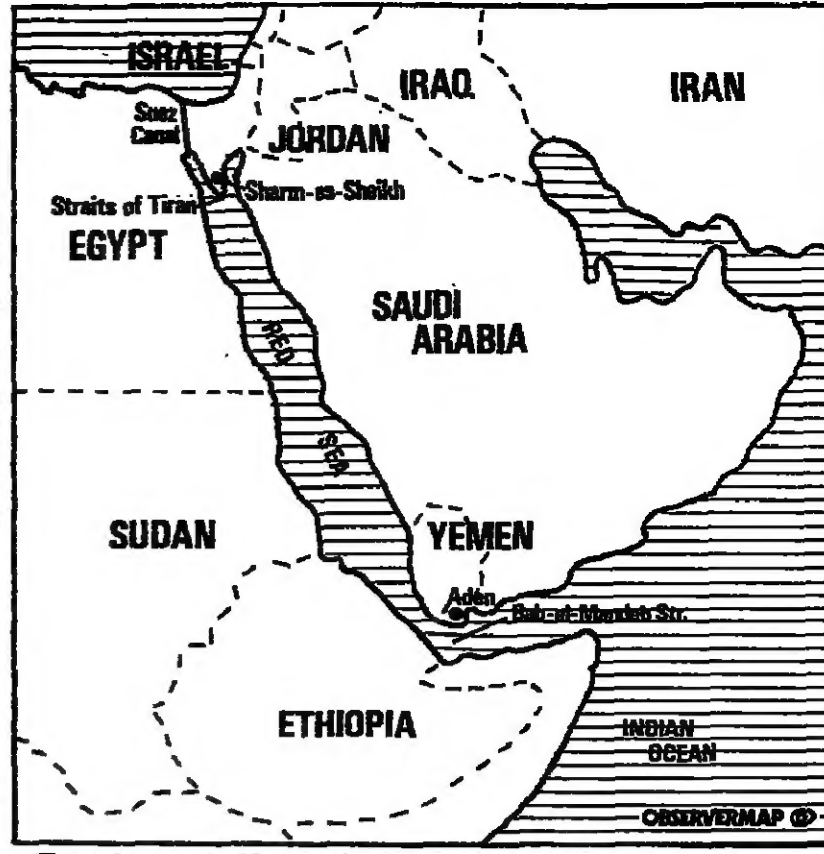
The blockade itself consists of an Egyptian flotilla — at least one destroyer and one or more submarines — deployed in front of a minefield. The Egyptian ships operate out of a secret base in South Yemen, whose capital is the former British colony Aden. Yemeni motor torpedo boats are also reported in the blockade. It is an ample spot force to deter merchant shipping.

The strategic implications go beyond the present Arab-Israeli conflict. The Suez Canal, when it reopens, will be as vulnerable to a Bab el-Mandeb blockade as Israel is now. None of this is lost on the Soviet Union or the United States. Since the outbreak of war, Soviet submarines have been reported clustering near the mouth of the Red Sea and the United States has despatched a task force — a carrier and five destroyers — to the trouble spot.

It seems unlikely the Americans would try running a blockade they can dissolve diplomatically. But South Yemen has been complaining about imperialist designs on Yemeni waters. With a squadron of Mig 21s recently received from Russia (and Cuban pilots reported in Aden) South Yemen is obviously prepared to defend itself.

Aden's curious diplomatic attitude over the blockade — calling in the Egyptian Ambassador to explain it — is described by Arab sources as a manoeuvre to avoid another form of Western pressure. South Yemen wants to retain its freedom of manoeuvre and avoid making any commitment about freedom of navigation in the Straits for the future. Heavily pro-Soviet and openly anti-Saudi Arabian, South Yemen may wish to use a Bab el-Mandeb blockade as a shield.

Soviet support then becomes even clearer. When the Suez Canal reopens, Aden will guarantee the Soviet Union a strategic foothold along the sea route from the Danubian to the Indian Ocean — and China's shores.



2 Swedish newsmen held on spy charges

STOCKHOLM (AP). — Two magazine reporters and a former Swedish intelligence agent have been ordered held in custody on spying charges in the latest development in a freedom of the press controversy involving Sweden's intelligence service.

On Friday a public prosecutor said the reporters' findings could be exploited by foreign powers, although this was not their deliberate design.

They worked for the "Folket i Bild-Kulturfront," which published its first report on the hitherto unknown Swedish "Information Bureau" (IB) last May 3.

According to these reports, based on a year-long research into IB activities, Eastern Europe and the Arab countries were the main targets of Swedish intelligence, which worked in close cooperation with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the British MI-6 and Israel's Shin Bet.

Also allegedly exposed were the identities of some 20 IB agents and the structure of their network.

Accusations of "pro-Western deviations" by the agency have been denied by government members, who claimed IB worked well in line with tradition Swedish non-alignment and neutral standards.

But some cases remained undisputed:

- Gunnar Ekberg, one of the agents identified by the report, later said he infiltrated Swedish leftist organizations and turned over lists of members to his bosses and also that he travelled extensively in Arab countries to spy on Palestinian terrorists and their Swedish supporters.
- A Swedish freighter captain, Gilbert Eriksson, confirmed that he was included on the IB pay-roll with assignment to spy on security installations in Arab harbours. He has now been transferred to the Far East.
- Daoud Kaloti, a Swedish citizen born in Jerusalem, testified that an IB "agent provocateur" caused a false bomb alert when he anonymously called the Frankfurt Airport and claimed an explosive charge had been placed aboard an El Al plane.
- Still disputed are reported break-ins into the embassies of Egypt, Iraq and Algeria, allegedly conducted by the Shin Bet with Swedish agents keeping watch outside.

The magazine's files on these items were seized by police on October 22.

Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt, both members of the magazine research team, Haakon Isacson, a former intelligence agent and allegedly the main source of information, a photographer and a young informer were all charged with espionage activities harmful to Swedish security.

Guillou, Bratt and Isacson, all 29, were ordered on Friday to be kept in custody pending trial. All three pleaded "not guilty" when formally charged with espionage in a Stockholm court. They will face trial, possibly next month, and if found guilty, could be sentenced to a maximum of six years in prison.

Their first published stories in May and follow-ups last October were hailed as "great scoops" by Swedish news media, which reprinted most of the details. Likewise, many agencies have accused authorities of suppressing the freedom of the press when magazine files were confiscated and the journalists were arrested last month.

Some 100 demonstrators gathered outside the courtroom on Friday, chanting "freedom to the political prisoners."

Former premier hits 'barbarity' of Greek police

ATHENS (AP). — A former premier charged at a trial of 17 persons yesterday that police lost control and attacked demonstrators following memorial services for the late George Papandreu.

Panayiotis Canelopoulos, last constitutionally appointed premier before the 1974 army coup d'etat, told a three-member court that "I am obliged to condemn the systematic barbarity of the police in recent years — a barbarity which tries to muzzle public opinion and the voice of the people."

Canelopoulos was referring to martial law lifted earlier this year after being in effect since the army takeover.

Some 20 prosecution witnesses — mostly police officers — have appeared in the four days of the trial to testify about the bloody events following memorial services for ex-Premier George Papandreu. Police charged demonstrators and mourners as they attempted to march to Constitution Square in downtown Athens a week ago yesterday from the city's main cemetery. Over 30 persons were injured, many of them police, from rocks thrown by rioters. Seventeen persons were held for trial.

The 73-year-old Canelopoulos told the packed courtroom that "proof of the barbarity by police was kicking, trampling and knocking down of demonstrators." He added that police lost control when handling the crowds.

About 7,000 persons had attended the memorial services.

George Mavros, a leading member of the Liberal Centre Union Party, testified that responsibility lay with the police and with the government for ordering demonstrators forcibly dispersed.

He said the service for Papandreu was "not only religious but was also an expression of political faith in Papandreu who had given his life for democracy."

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

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farmers reluctant to ow fields, buy chicks

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AVIV. — Agriculture Ministry
is visiting farmers
the country, trying to per-
them of the importance of
their fields and renewing
poultry flocks to keep up a
flow of agricultural produce
markets in the months to

A Matzkovich, adviser to the
Agriculture Minister, told The Jeru-
Post that farmers have been
to buy chicks or plant
because of the "uncertain sit-
prevailing since the out-
of the October 6 war. But,
the Ministry was working
along this difficulty — as
the technical problems of
art and manpower.

AVIV STOCKS

SHARP UPSWING

VIV. — Heavy demands on
stock market yesterday caused
a rise in prices. Some 23
were quoted "buyers only."
There was more than 11.2m.
The index of share prices rose
per cent to stand at 261.61.
300,000 shares of Bank Le-
were demanded and it rose
to 279.5 and 147,000
were traded. Similarly,
CDS shares were demanded,
a rise of seven points to
2,000 shares changed hands.
Registered was sought to
of 42,000 and was up 10
to 160. Finally 32,300 shares

main real estate shares
buyers only. ILDC at 87.4
at 161, Rasco at 87.4

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The Fruit Production and Market-
ing Board revealed that, despite the
war, they had managed to market
almost the same amount of fruit as
they did last year. The Board
marketed 16,300 tons of fruit for
local consumption during the month
of October this year (compared to
17,700 in October 1972), as well as
16,800 tons for export and industrial
purposes (compared to 21,000 tons
in October 1972). A slight drop in
demand made up for the smaller
quantities of fruit on the market.
The Fruit Production and Market-
ing Board has promised to continue
supplying large quantities of apples
and pears from cold storage until
next year's harvest. There are large
quantities of fresh dates on the
market, they added, and there are
also forecasts for large quantities
of avocados and bananas this season.



Druse workmen repairing the Mt. Hermon strongpoint. "Stovepipe" on left is a ventilation pipe. (Ronnie Hope)

Exports via Haifa hit their stride

By YACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Exports through Haifa
port, which were almost suspended
since the war with the exception of
citrus fruit have been resumed and
have swung into high gear over the
weekend. By yesterday, loading of
exports was over 80 per cent of the
normal level, but the export of
agricultural produce has not yet
been resumed.

The goods exported since Friday
included 600 tons of steel pipes, 600
tons of plywood, 800 tons of citrus
fruit, 400 tons of groundnuts and
200 tons of general cargoes to Bri-
tain, France and Germany. For the
first time since the war, a freighter
sailed for Cyprus, taking 400 tons
of general cargo.

Another ship loaded 500 tons of
frozen citrus juice and 600 tons of
general cargo to Scandinavia. A
shipment of 300 tons of synthetic
clothes and 700 tons of chemicals
were loaded for shipment to South
America.

On the other hand, continuing
transport difficulties are slowing
down citrus exports, despite the
mobilization of the railways to help
bring the fruit to the port. Citrus is
now being loaded at a rate of only
35,000 cases a day, one-third of the
scheduled rate. However, Ashdod
harbour, which was not due to start

handling exports before Christmas,
has started to do so because the
fruit from Gaza and the South can
be more conveniently shipped from
there. Ashdod is loading about
50,000 cases daily, so that the total
log totals about 20,000 cases daily.

Yesterday, the port was again
able to work at almost full speed,
thanks to a slight easing in the
transport situation. Port Manager
Yitzhak Rahav told The Post. The
management acts to coordinate the
use of trucks from the West
Bank to help out the port. The
arrival of 60 trucks with their
drivers, which were due yesterday,
has been delayed, and the ship that
is bringing them is now expected to
get here by the middle of the
week.

Key industry
men said still
not released

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The president of
the Manufacturers Association met
yesterday to discuss the fact that
12 days after Finance Minister
Pinchas Sapir promised to inter-
vene with the military authorities to
release 1,000 "key personnel in in-
dustry," not one had been re-
leased. The promise to release
the men, who work in 500 plants,
was made by Mr. Sapir to Mark
Moskowitz, president of the Association.

It was pointed out that unless
these key personnel, who work in
a variety of plants including those
producing for the Defence Forces,
were released in the near future,
"work in many departments in
plants would grind to a halt."

The president further complained
that the transport problem was
worsening. Although Melchior
provided trucks — often after a few
days delay — it would send these
vehicles without high sides, thus
forcing the trucks to make two or
three trips, instead of one.

MIFAL HAPAYIS turnover fell
from 111.1m. in September to
114.7m. in October. One of its four
scheduled October lotteries was can-
celled.

Dollar falls in Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Lillienblum respon-
ded yesterday to a feeling that the
Israeli economy could withstand the
pressures put on it in the future
and the dollar subsequently fell to
about 11.45 from 11.80 at the
end of last week.

Contributing to the drop were,
the Lillienblum brokers say, several
other factors: firstly, there is a
plentiful supply of dollars around
(the brokers believe they are being
funnelled through the diamond mer-
chants), few Arabs from the ad-
ministered areas turned up to buy,
some slight speculative talk about
devaluing the Israeli pound seems
to have disappeared.

A kilogram of gold sold yester-
day for about 115,550, down from
116,300 at the end of last week.
The DM was 111.58.

Building priority for newlyweds, immigrants

Jerusalem Post Staff

The transport and labour-short
building industry will give top pri-
ority to completing flats for young
couples and immigrants, the Finance
Ministry has announced. The de-
cision was reached on Friday at a
meeting of Finance Minister Pin-
chas Sapir, Housing Minister Zeev
Sharef, and heads of contractors' and
building unions.

It was decided to ask the Army to
release vehicles and key building
men from active service in order to
ease the current situation.

The Housing Ministry Director-
General said in an Army Radio in-
terview broadcast Friday that the
Ministry would give first call to re-
pairs on war-damaged houses.

Speaking on the same pro-
gramme, Avraham Ofer, head of the
Habitat's Shikun Ovdim building

firm, said that only 20,000 of Israel's
pre-war building force of 80,000
were now working and they were
handicapped by the severe shortage
of transport.

Mr. Ofer said a quarter of the
90,000 flats under construction could
be ready in another three to four
months — a delay of a month or
two. Another 20,000-25,000 were half
finished and would require nine
months' more work, providing the
industry revives within a month.

The big problem would be the flats
scheduled for completion in 1975, he
said.

Shikun Ovdim will not levy late-
ness charges against called-up men
who are buying the firm's 50,000
flats for young couples, he added.
But the Government will have to
come to the young couples' aid if
prices are to be maintained, Mr.
Ofer said.

Record
electronics
exports by Taiwan

TAIPEI. — Nationalist China has
exported over \$33m. worth of elec-
tronic products during the first
eight months of 1973, it was re-
ported here. This represents an in-
crease of 62 per cent over the cor-
responding period last year.

Parts and sub-assemblies account-
ed for 52.3 per cent of these ex-
ports.

The Industrial Development Bu-
reau said the increased exports in-
dicates that Taiwan's electronics
industry has come of age.

(China News)

U.S. SECURITIES

OSCAR GRUSS AND SON

Members, New York Stock Exchange

Tel Aviv Representative: NATHAN ENGEL

Tel. 5194/7.2. Telex 53457 — Shalom Mayer Tower, 18th floor.

WAR CHANGES ECONOMY ISRAELIS FACE PROBLEM OF NEW CONDITIONS

Taxes and prices have been raised
because our economy is going to be
different — and the real problem is how
we can manage this changed economy,
even if the war costs are duly paid,
writes The Post Economic Editor
MOSHE ATER.

There can be no "business-as-usual"
in the hard times ahead.

LAST week's spate of taxes and price increases
has been labelled by Mr. Sapir as "the last phase
of Stage One in financing the war." If the military
bill continues, no more levies are expected to be
imposed until the 1974-75 budget is tabled in about
three months.

Not all the effects of Phase One have been fully
felt as yet. Retailers still have stocks at their dis-
posal which must be sold at the old prices. Some
price hikes — for example, a 20 per cent rise in
the cost of water — are still to be implemented.
And it will take a few weeks before company and
family spending is affected by the higher prices
and fuel rates, as well as by the income cuts of
the War Loan. Nevertheless, now is the time to
look at the situation we are facing.

Strictly speaking, the expression "paying for the
war" is incorrect. The War Loan, the cuts in sub-
sidies, and the additional taxation are expected to
account of the next 12 months. But the war has
been financed without waiting for the money to
come in, and the defence effort has not been limited
by considerations of proper budgeting.

A major part of the cost has been underwritten,
for the time being, by the U.S. government, which
provided us with the crucial military hardware on
loan terms. Substantial cuts in the Government
budget have been made possible by world Jewry's
undertaking to shoulder important social and devel-
opment programmes, which we cannot afford in
the current circumstances. The impact of war on
our economy has not been confined to resources
paid for by the Government. The empty hotels, for
example, and the building contractors stuck with
half-finished projects, are losing heavily, and their
losses are not included in the war costs.

Fiscal impact

What Mr. Sapir had in mind was only the
war's fiscal impact. The new revenue is expected
to cover a substantial part of the cost. But not all
of it. If the fiscal impact were the only problem
we were facing, we could now rest more or less
content. It is obvious that the new economic mea-
sures will hurt.

The compulsory War Loan will cut the disposable
incomes of employees by seven to nine per cent,
and of self-employed (and companies) by more
than that, because they will have to speed up the
advance payments. The voluntary loan will deduct
another two to four per cent in most cases (larger
contributions will probably be financed from capital
accounts). And the reduced income will have to
meet a price level upped by three per cent (if not
more), until this is offset by the January C.O.L.
allowance.

However, one must bear in mind that living
standards at home, as well as at work, have ad-
vanced markedly in the course of the past few years,
so that the new burden will in most cases create
a setback to standards of, say, the beginning of
1972. Indeed, the drop is likely to be less than
that, and only slightly felt, for social cases and
for big families, who will get an extra allowance.
The well-to-do will be inconvenienced somewhat
more, but not dramatically.

Even if the screw is somewhat further tightened
— for example, by abolishing the remaining food
subsidies or by introducing a V.A.T. next April —
we shall still be living much above austerity level.
If we can finance a war for survival by no more
than that, we ought to be happy.

Unfortunately, matters are not so simple — for all
the importance of finance, money is not the crucial
factor in war time. The above calculation takes for
granted that we shall go on producing and consum-
ing, earning and trading as before, only paying
somewhat higher taxes and prices. But this patently
is not going to happen. Taxes and prices have been
raised just because our economic activity is now
going to be different. And the real problem is not
how to shift purchasing power, but how to shift
physical resources — manpower, equipment, pro-
ductive activity — in accordance with the new
pattern. The state budget — whether balanced or
not — must be but a means to this major end.

Bigger share

Israel's economy will now be different mainly
on account of the bigger share of the GNP that
will have to be devoted to defence. Moreover,
there is no gainsaying that the growth rate of
our economy will be reduced, at least in the near
future, so that we shall have less spare resources
to play with (as we have done in the past two
years, when over 40 per cent of the GNP were
being used for bettering private consumption).

This point must be kept in mind, although for
the time being there will be no shortage of foreign
currency. Thanks to the reserves accumulated

before the war, and to the aid we get from over-
seas, we still have the means to complement the
local supply by massive imports, and there is con-
siderable pressure to proceed that way so as to
avoid shortages and revert as soon as possible
to "business as usual." However, it is easy to
see that this would be an ostrich-like policy.

In recent years we have been spending one-and-
one-third-times as much as we were producing. The
foreign trade deficit — including invisibles — ac-
counted for 15 to 20 per cent of our aggregate
spending. In 1972 it topped \$1,000m. In 1973 it
would have topped \$1,500m. This included defence
imports — military procurements abroad and im-
ports of raw materials for local production of de-
fence items — to the tune of about \$700m. a
year. The massive airlift of American arms must
now be added to these figures, which are substan-
tial even by international standards (incidentally,
Israel's foreign trade deficit is bigger than that
of the USSR). But while we may be able to
finance these vast trade gaps — for the time
being — this will not solve the problems we are
going to face in balancing our home economy,
for it is here that the defence effort is keenly felt.

Doubled cost

In 1966 defence expenditure in local currency
accounted for seven per cent of our GNP. The
Six Day War increased this to 10 per cent. Dur-
ing the War of Attrition it advanced gradually
to 12.5 per cent in 1971. However, since then it
was allowed to decline to nine per cent of the
GNP before the recent flare up, i.e. to about
IL5,500m. a year. It stands to reason that next
year it will be double that amount due partly
to a bigger call-up of reserves even after the end
of the current contingency conditions, and partly
to larger orders placed with local industry (mainly
for replacement of stocks depleted by the fight-
ing, but also for additional supplies). Since the
GNP is unlikely to grow by more than 3 to 5 per
cent — i.e. hardly any increase at all in per capita
terms — such an increase would mean that de-
fence will account for 15 to 18 per cent of the
GNP total, i.e. we shall have to divert in it up
to eight per cent of the home output, say,
IL3,000m. worth of goods and services currently
used for other purposes.

In order to evaluate the difficulty involved in
this shift one must remember that private con-
sumption accounted for about 45 per cent of our
GNP in 1973. Should even consumption per capita
drop by a full 10 per cent, which would be a lot,
the consumption total will decline by at most half
as much (because of population increase and spe-
cial cases of hardship cases). As a result it
will release only a fraction of the resources re-
quired for boosting the defence effort.

Where is the rest to come from? Hardly from
public (non-defence) consumption. Nor from ex-
ports, which must be maintained even against
heavy odds in order to keep the economy viable.
The only alternative is to cut the investment
volume, which accounted for about 18 per cent
of local resources. On the face of it this ought
not to be too difficult because many of our invest-
ment projects were neither urgent nor essential.
However, in practice this is likely to be far from
easy, because the new circumstances also require
much new investment in expanding transport
facilities, adjusting factories to new lines of pro-
duction, retraining workers, urgent repairs, etc.

One consequence of the above reasoning is to
put a question mark on the attempts currently
made to revive housing activity. It is clear that
this would provide welcome employment for build-
ing workers released from the army, that it would
be greeted by the contracting firms and their
clients, and that it would also stimulate ancil-
lary trades and industries. But the question is:
Can we afford such a course? Should scarce trucks
and workers be put at the disposal of building
projects which can be delayed or be directed to
the forthcoming citrus season or to moving es-
sential supplies stuck in harbour warehouses or
to plants unable to produce defence items or
export goods for lack of labour?

Spending cut

Secondly, this reasoning implies that our policy
ought to be aimed at a substantial reduction in
private consumption even though both firms and
families are likely to oppose this. A 10 per cent
cut in consumption spending may not be too hard,
but it is by no means certain that it will be
achieved. Since the low-income groups are to be
spared, the required cut must be bigger for the
rest. The high-income groups are likely to main-
tain consumption by reducing savings. While many
incomes drop, some will rise as a result of the
increased defence spending. The trade unions
insist on maintaining the C.O.L. allowance, on re-
negotiating the collective wage agreements, and on
payment of unemployment benefits to non-in-
sured jobless. Firms squeezed by lack of custom
are given credits which are freely spent and add
to home purchasing power. All of this is well-
meant, but if continued is bound to result in a
growing shortage of commodities and of labour,
which cannot but slow up the economic adjust-
ment we need.

Last, but not the least, the above reasoning
assumes that our GNP will continue growing,
even though by only half as much as previously
expected. However, that growth is by no means
assured. It will require tremendous effort to over-
come the difficulties caused by bottlenecks result-
ing from the war. It will depend on hard work,
on high morale and on the readiness of both workers
and executives to move to new jobs and new
projects.

NO NAKED LADIES

Every Little Crook and Nanny
(Orly Tel Aviv) is a pleasant com-
edy which, if not hilarious, has
some amusingly absurd situations
and, for a change, no naked ladies.
The plot is rather convoluted but
basically it deals with the way a
couple of ordinary folk manage to
outwit a Mafia boss.

Miss Poole (Lynn Redgrave) giv-
ing a polished performance) runs
a school of etiquette and classical
dance. She is evicted from her pre-
mises by Mafia henchmen and when
she goes to see boss Gammucci (Vic-
tor Mature, who has not been seen
on the screen for a long time) to
claim compensation, in a case of
mistaken identity she is engaged as
nanny to his 12-year-old son. An
aggressive young woman, she de-
cides to kidnap her charge for ran-
som. Her accomplices is her school's
piano player, acted by Arthur Pen-
dleton in a manner too obviously
modelled on Woody Allen.

Based on a novel by Evan Hunter,
it has been directed with spirit by
Cy Howard who made the deligh-
ful "Lovers and Other Strangers".
Lost Horizon (Studio, Tel Aviv)
is a modernized, musical version of
the James Hilton novel which was
very popular some 30-odd years ago
and was first made into a film by
Frank Capra in 1937.

I doubt whether people read this
romantic - mystical - philosophical-
adventure story today (although
with the present interest in Far
Eastern cults and vogue for medita-
tion, maybe they do) but Shangri-
La, the peaceful lamasery hidden in
the Tibetan mountains to which a
group of travellers is led, is still
the symbol of a yearned-for and
ideal dwelling-place.

Director Charles Jarrett ("Anne of
the Thousand Days") has teamed
together an all-star cast including
Peter Finch (the "hero"), British
diplomat Richard (Worway), John
Gielgud, Liv Ullmann (totally mis-
cast), Sally Kellerman, Michael
York and veteran Charles Boy

Public inquiries, not private answers

WE have now been assured of three things concerned with the imperfect working of the army before and during the Egyptian-Syrian attack launched against us on Yom Kippur.

First, there is to be a government-sponsored inquiry into alleged errors and shortcomings, apparently of a semi-public character. Second, the army will institute its full-scale inquiry, similar to — but perhaps more exhaustive than — that carried out after every war but after every action, in order to record the results and study success and failure.

They will inquire, specifically, into the intelligence material available before the war and the conclusions drawn from it, or rather, not drawn from it, i.e. that there was a danger of immediate war, into the question of whether there was adequate preparedness in general, and whether the right steps were taken when it began to be suspected that there might be an attack; aspects of the quick recovery made by the army after it had suffered from the surprise attack; and the planning and structure of the Canal front.

There is a huge amount of material within these general fields and their subdivisions, and it seems hardly possible for much headway to be made with the inquiry until the current high state of all the forces can be reduced considerably.

Army circles are known to feel that the extraordinary degree of secrecy maintained by the Egyptians concerning their intention was so uncommon as to go some way to explaining the general failure to recognize the preparations on the other side of the Canal for what they were: the last step to war. To ensure this secrecy, even high-ranking Egyptian officers were not told of the approaching war until the last moment, or told only to prepare for an exercise.

Also, that preparedness on our side in a surprise attack obviously cannot reach the high degree of completeness that is possible when we ourselves have set the zero hour.

It is understood that results of the inquiry will be made public as they become available. Much of this material, concerning numbers and locations of men and equipment will of course also be needed for the other, non-military inquiry, as the members who make up its panel have no means of gathering these facts for themselves. Of course they will probably wish also to interview individuals on either facts or the conclusions drawn from them.

Satisfactory inquiries that can put an end to speculation and rumor, and also apportion blame — and praise where it belongs, cannot be produced overnight, and the public will have no choice but to be reasonably patient. We may all be relieved, however, by the announcement that a full stop has been put to the state of public arguments by senior military officers called back for reserve duty, and so far removed from the habit of military discipline, unity and even discretion as to take their grievances to the public. Whatever their merits in the field, they have caused almost incalculable harm to morale on the home front.

Dry Bones



ISRAEL PRESS Debate on conduct of war

Ha'aretz (Independent) complains of the debate over the conduct of the war being conducted in the foreign press by high-ranking Israeli officers. Such a debate, at least in wartime, should be confined to the military authorities, and the fact that it has been brought out into the open indicates a slackening of military discipline. This could bode ill for both the IDF and the entire country.

Davar (Histadrut) says "the cease-fire agreement is vague at times — and not merely by chance. Dr. Kissinger's assumption was apparently that the very agreement on principles might hasten detailed discussions. Israel is interested in such a process and will contribute her bit for a positive prospect. But there is no call as yet for optimism."

Hatzofe (National Religious) also says that there may be many a slip between the signing of the six-point agreement and its implementation, and that it may be assumed in advance that there will be differences of opinion regarding many details.

"The considerations which induced the parties to agree to a cease-fire, however, are also likely to determine details. The protracted political struggle will now commence, in anticipation of negotiations under the auspices of the powers, and Israel must prepare to stand firm in this struggle."

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) says: "The Israeli public will welcome the first settlement between Israel and Egypt, and we view the agreement as holding out a prospect for non-resumption of hostilities. The very occasion of the signing indicates a new opening in relations with Egypt. At the same time, though, hopes should not be exaggerated."

Omer (Histadrut) stresses that from Israel's point of view, an essential condition is the exchange of prisoners: "If this article is not implemented, Israel will deem herself free to prevent passage of the supply convoys to the Egyptian Third Army and to the town of Suez."

Hamedia (Agudat Yisrael) asks whether Israel would be prepared willingly to forgo the military advantage secured by her in the field in return for the doubtful prospect of a peace conference. "It is difficult to answer this with any certainty. However, we must be prepared for various concessions should it transpire beyond any doubt that the Egyptians are indeed prepared to make peace with Israel."

America's recipe for peace THE KISSINGER LOGIC

By ERWIN FRENKEL Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — HENRY Kissinger is said to be euphoric over the chances of establishing peace in the Middle East. His logic goes something like this:

Israel's military success means another political defeat for the Russians. It spurs Sadat to mend his fences with the U.S. as the only way of achieving his political aim — Israeli withdrawal from the 1967 borders.

At the same time, the painful blows inflicted upon Israel in the war also mean a softening of Israel's resistance to the need for territorial concessions to avoid future bloodshed and more concretely, unprecedented dependence upon the United States.

The peace recipe is completed by adding the big power ingredient. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have an overriding interest in achieving stability in the Middle East. Without it, détente is endangered, something which neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Brezhnev can afford, and nuclear confrontation looms starkly real.

To assure that the logic of peace would take hold, Kissinger first had to button down the Moscow cease-

fire agreement. To this he bent all his energies, dangling incentives before the Arabs and visions of catastrophe before Israel.

Renewed war, Kissinger told the Arabs, would mean destruction of the Third Army as well. (The winter mud on Golan would make it a one-front war favouring Israel.) Defeat would thus erase Sadat's war gains and endanger his regime.

Moscow pact

Cease-fire, on the other hand, with the promise inherent in the Moscow pact, held clear prospects not only of assuring Egypt's presence on the east bank of the Suez Canal, but also of a more substantial Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

And here a few words about America's unchanged position on Resolution 242 or perhaps a reference to Dr. Kissinger's public statement on October 26 could offer Sadat further encouragement:

Our position is, said Kissinger, that the conditions that produced this war were clearly intolerable to the Arab nations, and that in a process of negotiations it will be necessary to make substantial concessions.

Even without mentioning Israel, the intent was clear. And Kissinger also gave a broad hint of the compromise technique required: "The problem will be to relate the Arab concern for the sovereignty over territories to the Israeli concern for secure boundaries."

For Israel renewed war was pictured with appropriate prophecies of doom. Destruction of the Third Army could change nothing. On the contrary, it could invite Russian intervention. And the United States would not find this simple. Unlike the Soviets it could not fight on Egyptian soil. After all, it could not declare war on Egypt.

Moreover, war would only deepen — if that were possible — Israel's isolation. Japan, all of Europe, let alone Africa, would be arrayed against it. Oil pressure was proving effective. Americans too — already being asked to supply Israel with more than three billion dollars in arms — would perhaps find this less and less tolerable with each closing petrol station.

When Prime Minister Golda Meir arrived in Washington, these arguments and ideas lurked in the background. The immediate problem was more specific: Egypt's encircled

Third Army. The Russians demanded that the United States agree, that Israel must withdraw to the October 22 cease-fire line. The Moscow agreement was based on that line. Fresh news, so the argument went, would not have agreed to the resolution as worded had he known at the time that the geography of the cease-fire would be different. The United States, committed to its word in Moscow, would have to deliver Israel.

Mrs. Meir's achievement in her talks with Dr. Kissinger was to distinguish between withdrawal to October 22 and the question of guaranteeing non-military supplies to the trapped Third Army.

Israel accepted the principle of withdrawal, she said, but in practice an agreed line could only be drawn in direct discussion with Egypt. This the generals could do. Meanwhile the Third Army could be fed in exchange for the prisoners and lifting the Bab el-Mandeb blockade, without prejudicing Israel's control of the sea routes — the only real assurance that food and water, not Sam 6 missiles, would be conveyed to Suez City.

The very specific and technical nature of Mrs. Meir's talks with Dr. Kissinger was not really first. Newman and pundits, out from information, assumed subject was the scenario of negotiations, not merely the maps near Suez. Only when it was remembered that Mrs. Meir was in her own Foreign Ministry that she was not prepared, or wrongly, to delegate largely Israeli negotiations to Mr. Meir's talks here fall into perspective.

Dr. Kissinger might be proud about the ultimate end product of the Yom Kippur War. But immediate question that had answered was where and what Israeli forces could inspect. The supply trucks and when Israel's sources would be released.

Neither Dr. Kissinger's range pictures of gloom, nor Mrs. Meir's first cautious away from war, emerged a combination of an old woman's firmness, arrayed against the hopes and Kissinger's smiling journey.

PERSONAL OPINION by David Landau Why criticize Sharon and not Bar-Lev?

THE knives are being sharpened, it seems, against Aluf Arieh Sharon. His interview with "The New York Times," in which he accused the Army high command of not understanding in time the significance of his Suez Canal crossing, and of leaving him for too long without reinforcements, has drawn a stinging statement from the Chief of Staff that speaks of "biased and one-sided descriptions which serve only for personal enhancement" (yesterday's Jerusalem Post).

There have been calls, too, for Sharon to be fired from the army, and an official announcement that the Attorney-General is "looking into" the interview.

The question that arises is: why Sharon and not Bar-Lev?

On the same day — Friday — that Sharon's interview was carried by "The New York Times," Rav-Aluf (res.) Haim Bar-Lev published a signed article in "Ma'ariv." In it he argued here, inter alia, that Zahal's basic defensive strategy (which he had enunciated as Chief of Staff) was valid and correct — but that faults and failures on that fateful Yom Kippur had resulted in the Egyptian successes.

He wrote that criticism of the Bar-Lev Line was unwarranted. Its advocates had never intended the relatively few strongholds strung out along a 160 km. line to hold back an invading army. There were supposed to have been look-out posts between them to detect an attack immediately. And there were supposed to have been tank and artillery concentrations behind them to stop short any attempted crossing. But these had been inadequate. Bar-Lev wrote that he was certain that the army would investigate the circumstances and causes of its unpreparedness and would never be caught "in such a terrible posture" again.

What is implied here is a vindication of Haim Bar-Lev, Chief of Staff from 1968 to 1972, his military conceptions, his strategy, his policies. The rider to this, inevitably, is a condemnation of those in charge of defence affairs on October 6, 1973.

Now it may well be that Rav-Aluf Bar-Lev is right (just as it may be that Aluf Sharon is right too). Nobody will know for sure until there has been a full-scale inquiry into the war. But the rights and wrongs are not at issue. The question is: why is Sharon's interview seen as objectionable while Bar-Lev's apparently is not?

Of course, the strictly formalistic answer is that Sharon spoke out while still in uniform, while Bar-Lev had been demobbed four days earlier and was back at his desk as Minister of Commerce and Industry. But this distinction is false, and Bar-Lev's offence is no less serious than Sharon's.

It is true, formally speaking, that



Rav-Aluf Haim Bar-Lev (left) with Aluf Ariel Sharon in July, 1973.

Sharon, because he was still in uniform, was subject to Zahal regulations which strictly forbid granting unauthorized interviews. Sharon offended against these regulations, and his offence was inexcusable, despite the whispering campaign against him which seemed to have originated within the General Staff. The rumours were launched in several directions: he had crossed too early, he had crossed too late, he had advanced without orders, he had failed to carry out other orders. My insurance agent, a veteran of the paratroop corps, was able to inform me unhesitatingly that Sharon would be court-martialed for mutiny the day the war ended.

But if Sharon's behaviour in speaking out while still a serving General was inexcusable, Bar-Lev's similar behaviour as a Cabinet Minister (and as a senior General only four days out of uniform himself) was no better.

Formally speaking again, a Minister is not subject to Zahal regulations. But for a Minister to cast veiled aspersions at his fellow-Ministers (in this case the select group who control defence policy), and for a Minister who was formerly the Chief of Staff by implication to accuse generals in the field (and perhaps his successor as Chief of Staff) of faults and failings which have not yet been proven by a competent inquiry — surely this conduct is no less inexcusable, no less reprehensible.

(Bar-Lev, in an interview in "Yediot Aharonot" yesterday, termed Sharon's granting an interview to "The New York Times" "a serious act which I don't suppose Zahal will be able to ignore." He said the interview was one-sided, warped and tendentious.)

Readers' letters

HOW TO TREAT THE ENEMY
 To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — With reference to the several recent letters criticizing our humane treatment of enemy wounded, feeding of encircled enemy forces etc., I would like to submit the opposite point of view which, incidentally, is maintained by Macabee Dean in his report, "Civilians' finest hour" (November 5). If we must fight wars forced upon us by an uncivilized enemy, let us, for the sake of our conscience and dignity, not stoop to his methods, or there will be little moral justification for our insistence on survival.

THE KIMCHE
 Kibbutz Revivim, November 5.

QUEUES IN BRITAIN
 To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — Apart from the money being raised in England by Jews and non-Jews alike, I thought your readers might be interested to know that, at Stamford Synagogue, it takes four hours to queue in order to donate blood for Israel and yet everyone is queuing cheerfully, more than willingly, and in a straight line!

SARAH NYGATE
 Beersheba, October 23.

CANCEL ORDER IN BRITAIN
 To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — I think that the time has come for us to place economic sanctions on Great Britain and drop their arms embargo. To remember that we place substantial orders with British yards some little while back, jobs to thousands of British shipyarders that were then with closure. Perhaps a similar situation may arise again, and then we might cancel our orders and place them with shipyards that do the same.

TEL AVIV, October 31.

CONTROL OF OIL
 To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — This country should pay the idea that oil, and the oceans, does not belong to any individual or country. All oceans are concerned, a common control of these miles above shows there are not as to how deep into the sea nations can claim ownership. Finally, these nations present a united front. Blackmail will not get off their knees and claim of oil by the whole world.

YMOHREEL BEN GAVAR
 Rehovot, October 27.

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